

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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There never was a bad man that had ability for good service.—Edmund Burke.

JOHN R. MOTT

Honolulu welcomes today a distinguished visitor in the person of John R. Mott. Among the great religious leaders and statesmen there is not a man more widely or favorably known or one who is accomplishing a greater work.

For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Mott has been devoting himself to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and the World's Student Christian Federation. As secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association he has long been a progressive and able leader.

Realizing at an early period in his work that among the college men of today will be leaders in the world of tomorrow, he turned his attention to the student bodies of the United States. He has been the leader and inspirer of the College Young Men's Christian Association, and has been the means of directing the thoughts and energies of college students to the higher things of life.

His first great contribution to religious organization was the putting of the College Young Men's Christian Association on the firm basis upon which it now stands. His ripening powers have been devoted to the projection of this movement into the lives of the college men of the whole world. For his first achievement in America Yale University gave him the honorary degree of master of arts. His more recent triumphs of organization led, three years ago, to the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the great Scotch University of Edinburgh, whose experiences with Henry Drummond taught them how to appreciate a religious leader. Through his influence and personal touch thousands of college men and women have been won to the Christian life and have gone out into their fields of labor with a new inspiration and grasp on life and its possibilities.

His influence and power soon became so marked that calls came to him from across the Atlantic to visit the student centers of Europe, and for many years past he has been a frequent visitor to the great universities of England, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the other countries of Europe and later on of South America. No man of modern times has made a deeper impression on college men and women of all nationalities.

Later the call came from Asia and Africa and he made trip to both of these great continents with wonderful results. He saw at once the power of the Young Men's Christian Association as a center of influence and work, and set out then to obtain buildings for the principal cities of the world and train secretaries to man them.

Through his indefatigable work and faith and the confidence he had inspired among men everywhere, he has set forces at work which have accomplished wonders.

Two years ago at the invitation of President Taft, a conference was held in the White House of Washington, attended by the leading Christian businessmen of the United States. At this conference and immediately following it two millions of dollars was pledged for Y. M. C. A. buildings in the great cities of the world, such as Tokio, Peking, Seoul, Hongkong and Shanghai, several cities of India and other great cities of Asia and Europe. Many of the new buildings planned for at that time are now completed and proving wonderful powerhouses for the spread of Christian living.

Dr. Mott was the organizer and leading spirit of the great missionary conference held in Edinburgh in 1910, and presided at this great convention. The purpose of this convocation was to unite the missionary forces of the world in a more unified statesmanlike program. It logically resulted in the Continuation Committee with the great layman, John R. Mott, as its chairman, a feature of his chairmanship being a tour of the world inspecting and coordinating missions. This tour Dr. Mott is now completing. He has accomplished wonders in the way of organization as well as inspiration.

His ability and power have been recognized by many of the rulers of the world. When the governor at Mukden built a hall seating five thousand especially for Dr. Mott to speak in, it was only in harmony with the honors which had been bestowed upon him by many rulers, both Occidental and Oriental.

The earnestness of President Yuan Shih-Kai in his interview with Dr. Mott is but one of many Oriental expressions of the inadequacy of their

religions and their recognition of Christianity as a basis of national morality and integrity.

Honolulu joins with other strategic cities in its welcome to John R. Mott.

## LEARNING SUGAR TARIFF FACTS

The San Francisco Chronicle's argument against free sugar is pretty good reading, and moreover, it gives the tariff-revisers at Washington a new view of the situation.

The Chronicle's point of view would be the point of view of many millions of the American people were the situation fairly placed before them. But Underwood and the other leading tariff-assailants are not giving both sides of the sugar question. Even Representative Hardwick, chairman of the committee that made the thorough investigation of the sugar trust and kindred topics, seems entirely to have disregarded what the friends of a duty on sugar testified before the committee. No one, reading over the Hardwick report, can fail to see with what expectancy the sugar trust is waiting for the sugar-producers of the United States to be put in their power.

Furthermore, it is indeed difficult to see how President Wilson can reconcile his ideas on free sugar with his repeated, emphatic and unqualified declarations that in the course of his general tariff revision program no legitimate industry would be injured.

## GET EXPERT ADVICE ON THE SCHOOLS

Representative Paxson and the other legislators who united in submitting the now-notorious report on school conditions earnestly protest that they are actuated by the best of motives, that their work was done, their report drafted, not as an attack on Superintendent Pope or Principal Wood, but as a move to better the department of public instruction.

If this is the case—and we are naturally inclined to credit them with public-spirited motives—they can hardly object to the proposal that a commission be authorized by the legislature to study the situation thoroughly and carefully for two years and report at the session of 1915.

Action now, based on the report of last week, could not be called well-considered or thoughtful. It is very evident that a large, energetic and intelligent portion of the community disagrees absolutely with the committee and expects the legislature to keep its head and not upset the school system of this territory solely because two representatives and one senator—all of them serving their first session, too!—have come to the conclusion that something ought to be done. It is very evident that many citizens just as well-informed, just as public-spirited, just as anxious to see the schools progress as are these three members, firmly oppose the summary removal of Mr. Pope and the amalgamation of the Normal School and the College of Hawaii.

The legislature is representing this portion of the community just as much as any other portion. The legislature has nothing to go on now but a half-baked, one-sided, loosely-drawn, amateurish document that confesses in several places its own inconclusiveness!

The Star-Bulletin believes that a commission may well be appointed to go into school conditions thoroughly, without fear and without favor. We believe that the territory also should have the benefit of investigation by an educational expert identified with none of the present busy factions here. If Hawaii wishes, the territory can secure the services of a recognized expert detailed from the national bureau of education in the department of the interior. If the matter is properly presented to Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of the national bureau, through Secretary Lane, he will detail an expert educator to come here and Hawaii may have his services for the paying of his expenses.

An expert, a man of standing and impartiality, together with a commission representing every island in the territory—not necessarily schoolmen, either; in fact, a substantial proportion should not be identified with school work—such a man and such a commission could make an investigation of real and lasting value.

And, if the members of the legislature who signed that report last week are consistent and sincere they cannot object to the commission plan.

Those who watched Metzger's determined and fearless fight on the floor of the senate for a drastic public utilities commission bill are very sure that the latest candidate for governor isn't tied up with "the interests."

## LETTERS ON TIMELY TOPICS

(The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space to anonymous communications.)

### THE STEVENSON PICTURES

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.  
Sir:—The pictures of Robert Louis Stevenson and his friends given in the Sunday paper were interesting, but there was an error made repeatedly in the captions. On his first visit here Stevenson lived in the house of Henry F. Poor, Waikiki, the man that was secretary to Hon. John E. Bush.

Hawaiian ambassador to Samoa. Mr. Poor was a half-brother of W. M. Bush, now a machinist in the employ of the Inter-Island company. He was related to the Massachusetts family of that name, one of whom was Ben Perley Poor, a Washington correspondent of considerable fame. Henry Poor—not "Pua," as the Advertiser misnames him—was a well-educated "three-quarter white," and a popular young man about town. Stevenson's first visit, when the pictures in question were taken, was about twenty-four years ago. His next sojourn here was four or five years later, when he stayed at Sans Souci and turned out some of his latest stories. Only his wife was with him on his final visit.

"KAMAAINA."

## WIRTZ APPROVES PLAN TO MAKE STUDY OF COMPENSATION MEASURE

### Senator Thinks Hold-Over Committee Will Have Facts Ready for Next Legislature

The end of the present session's activity on the workmen's compensation bills, the agreement of the senate to have a hold-over committee appointed to investigate labor conditions on the islands and report to the next legislature the result of its work, together with a suitable measure for the benefit of employees injured in their labor, has received the approval of Senator A. J. Wirtz, strong advocate for a workmen's compensation act, and Chairman of the special committee which drafted the late industrial insurance bill.

Though firmly urging the passage of the industrial insurance measure at the time it was up for consideration last week, and still of the opinion that the bill as drafted by the committee would be successful if enacted now, Senator Wirtz is not dissatisfied with the action of the senate. He will probably be a member of the hold-over committee, and if so he will be undoubtedly active for the next two years working on the problem before the committee.

It is almost certain that the committee, by whomsoever composed, will have different ideas on the compensation problem. Being one which has had attempted solutions tried in many of the states, and abroad, numerous theories in the form of laws have been advanced, put in practice and declared successful. Senators who have made a study of the problem have followed different theories and arrived at different conclusions.

Whether the measures which have been pronounced successful on the mainland would prove the same were they introduced here, or whether the industrial insurance plan, as operated in Germany, would be satisfactory here are questions to be decided by the committee.

During the battles on the public utility bills, the chief argument against the ones introduced by Senators Rice and Metzger was their bulkiness, each one covering about 100 printed pages. It was contended that they were not workable, that they were concerned too much with detail, and that the territory needed a short and simple utility act, such as the one Governor Frear wrote and which is now law.

Arguments to the same point were made on the compensation act. Many contended for a more simple measure than the one originally introduced by Senator Wirtz. And the senator himself was displeased with the many amendments made to his bill by the judiciary committee, saying that it had complicated the proposed law with legal procedure until it seemed almost unworkable. Senator Wirtz's idea of a workmen's compensation law is one that will work automatically, and without the necessity of an injured employee obtaining the assistance of a lawyer.

During the next two years, as he works on the measure, he will probably keep that foremost in mind. To have such a law it is necessary to set out in cold figures the value of a leg or an eye or an arm, to be computed on the basis of the wage of the injured workman. This phase of it has received some little opposition, it being urged that it often leads to injustice in the shape of unfair settlements.

On the industrial insurance theory, an accident fund would be created, to which the territory, employer and employee contribute proportionate parts. A commission would be formed to hear and determine all cases of accidents to workmen, and reward them their

relief out of the fund. Many objections have been raised to this system, and especially loud were they when the part of the bill reciting the percentage of contributions from different classes of enterprises was reached. This was the last stumbling block in the course of the measure, and it was when this point was reached that the motion prevailed to have a hold-over committee appointed.

A new act has been cautiously advanced but never presented to the senate. By it the judges of the circuit court would be made ex-officio commissioners to hear such accident cases. An employee would be permitted to file with the judge as commissioner a sworn statement setting forth the nature of his employment, the nature of the accident, the amount of his wages, when the accident occurred, etc. In short, he would set out the facts necessary for a clear understanding of the case. The judge would then issue an order, directing the employer to appear in chambers at a certain time and notifying him to continue paying the injured workman his wages until further notice. At the time appointed the employer could appear either in person or by attorney, and present any defense, based on facts, he might have. The employee could also appear, though not required to. The commissioner makes his order, which would be appealable "only in cases of gross abuse of discretion." Such an act would require the repeal of the contributory negligence, fellow servant rule and the assumption of risk statutes.

Pressure was brought upon the senate to simply repeal the above three principal defenses in place of passing a compensation act. It may be regretted by many that they were not repeated. Irrespective of the passage of the bill, as their time of usefulness has expired. They crept into jurisprudence when the common law was in its heyday, and have managed to hang on like a leech until the present decade.

### WATSON NOT NAMED

(Continued from page one)

his nomination. He attended the inaugural ceremonies, called at the White House the following day and then boarded a train for San Francisco, en route home. His return was prompted by the fact that Mr. McCandless was on the spot and the president and Secretary Lane might desire a consultation with him at any time.

### Humphreys to the Front

The noise of all these activities reached Mr. Watson. He at once cabled his friend and sponsor, Representative Humphreys, of Mississippi, inquiring if he should join the procession and some here. After seeing Secretary Lane and ascertaining the situation Mr. Humphreys wired Mr. Watson that the race was still open and he would be given a hearing if on the ground.

In the meantime, a batch of affidavits came to Secretary Lane from Hawaii. These contained charges against Mr. McCandless. The facts alleged in them will be fully investigated before any appointment is made. Mr. McCandless entered a denial and promised to furnish proof that the statements made were inspired by his political enemies and for the purpose of preventing him from securing the governorship. As an offset, Mr. McCandless has caused a number of his friends to call at the interior department and speak a good word in his behalf.

While these events have been progressing several additional endorsements of Mr. Watson were placed on file. These were from prominent men in the south and urged his selection.

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## NO POLITICS IN NAMING WATSON CLUB HEAD

Supporters of L. L. McCandless and Gilbert J. Waller for the governorship pricked up their ears last week at the report that the election of E. M. Watson as president of the Southern Club of Hawaii had been cabled to Washington as an endorsement of Watson's claims to the governorship.

Southerners who were present at the meeting also pricked up their ears, for it had been distinctly understood by those present that the club as a club has no political leanings or sentiments of any kind and that action in electing Watson had no political significance. A report that the cablegram had gone to Representative Humphreys stating that Watson was

indorsed for governor by a hundred Southerners here further helped to stir up mild excitement.

The truth came out when Alexander Hume Ford, prominent southerner and a moving spirit in the formation of the society, made public the following cablegrams:

"Hon. Benjamin S. Humphreys, Washington.

"Southerners in Hawaii organized last night and elected Watson president of the Southern Society.

"HUME FORD."

Omaha, Neb., April 26.

"Thanks Southern Club honor conferred."

"WATSON."

"I sent the cablegram to Humphreys because he was a personal friend of Hawaii and I had Humphreys' address as Watson's address," said Ford this morning. "As the cablegram shows, absolutely no political significance was attached to our action in naming Mr. Watson president of the club."

John A. Bensen of San Francisco, a few years ago a millionaire, has just died in that city almost a pauper. He was at one time sentenced to the county jail for land frauds aggregating thousands of dollars.

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